

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph numbered [30] with the following rewritten paragraph:

--[0030] Turning now to FIGS. 2a to 2e, and 3a and 3e, these show sequential steps in the blind rivet setting process. FIG. 2a shows the position prior to setting. FIG. 3a, which is a longitudinal section also prior to setting, shows that the mandrel 6 has a predetermined point of weakness provided by a thinned section 17. This is positioned longitudinally between crimped indentations 14 and 16 of the shell, prior to the setting process. FIG. 2b shows the initial stage of setting. The mandrel head 10 has started to enter the rivet shell 4 causing locally greater swelling in the region 18 between the mandrel head 10 and the first indentation 16 of shell 4. The work-hardened material in the vicinity of the radial indentations 12, 14, 16 tends to prevent axial collapse of the shell in the region of the indentations at this stage, so that the mandrel head movement causes material swelling in the regions between the indentations. In FIG. 2c the head 10 has moved further into shell 4 and further swelling of region 18 of the shell has taken place. In FIG. 2d the mandrel head 10 is almost fully entered into the rivet shell 4. Radial swelling of the shell 4 in region 20, between the shell flange 8 and the first set of indentations 12, and in region 22, between the first and second sets of radial indentations 12 and 14 has now occurred in addition to further swelling of region 18. There is some swelling of region 24 between the second and third sets of indentations 14 and 16, but this is less than in the other regions 18, 20 and 22, because of the greater longitudinal separation between indentations 14 and 16 compared with the separation between head 10 and indentations 16, or between flange 8 and indentations 12, or between indentations 12 and 14. At this stage the indentations 12, 14 and 16 have also started to collapse axially. The extent of the entry of the mandrel head 10 is limited by the position of the nearest set of crimped indentations from the mandrel head 10, i.e., the position of the third set of indentations 16. At the setting stage shown by FIG. 2d, and also in the final set stage shown in FIG. 2e, the mandrel head is not only fully entered but also locked into the rivet shell 4. This locking can be best seen from the longitudinal section of FIG. 3b 3e, where gripping contact is made between the shell 4 and the mandrel 6 in the region of each of the collapsed radial indentations 12, 14 and 16.--

Please replace the paragraph numbered [33] with the following rewritten paragraph:

--[0033] FIG. 2e shows the fully set position. At this point the crimped indentations 12, 14, 16 have completely axially collapsed. This is best seen by looking at sectional view of FIG. 3b 3e. The collapse of the indentations effectively stops and further longitudinal collapse of the rivet shell 4, and firmly locks the mandrel 6 in place. At this stage the lower end of the mandrel 6 breaks off at the break point 17, while the head 10 of the 30 mandrel and the shank portion below the head are retained and locked within the rivet shell 4.--